THE SOLSTICE

Concordia University
June 13, 1979
Volume II, Number 2

GSA accused of wrongdoings

By JEAN-PIERRE BOUCHARD

Allegations of illegalities against the recent Graduate Students Association (GSA) election will be dealt with at a Board of Governors meeting tomorrow.

Rashter Sharma, the incumbent Vice-President contends the election was "rigged" and accuses the election GSA officials of "mismanagement of funds and abuse of power".

Sharma was disqualified for tampering with the mail, an accusation he does not deny but claims the reasons for his disqualification were not well grounded and in themselves illegal.

His appeal for a hearing on the question of his dismissal was denied by the Chief Returning Officer of the GSA, Martino Paventi.

Paventi was unavailable for comment all week.

Michael Sheldon, executive assistant to the Rector, told *The Solstice* the matter was an internal problem to be dealt with by the students involved.

One of the most serious allegations concerns illegal ballots. Sharma confronted John Cahayla, the campaign manager for one of the losing candidates, who had in his possession seven ballots and accused him of voting on behalf of other students. Cahayla was later informed voting by proxy is not permitted but claims the incident is a non-issue.

"There's no mystery here, the GSA was told (of the seven extra ballots)...I was later informed that voting by proxy is not permitted and the ballots would be disqualified."

However, these ballots never found their way to the ballot box since Sharma submitted them to the security desk after removing them from the GSA office.

The Solstice, having copies of the ballots in its possession, contacted some of the seven students who voted by proxy. In every case, there were discrepancies between the verbal votes and the ballots as marked.

"I did not authorize anyone to touch my ballot and besides I sent mine in," said Lazlo Cserhalmi, one of the students who unknowingly had a ballot marked by proxy.

Martino Paventi, in his elections return report, accused Sharma, of several misdeeds, including stealing the ballots, handing in counterfeit ballots and standing around the ballot box.

"As far as I can see, the elections were carried as stated." wrote Paventi in the report. "There have been no illegalities apart from those mentioned above which were committed by the disqualified candidate."

However in the body of the letter, Paventi mentioned a few of his own decisions which were unconstitutional, for example, placing a late ballot.

There were other irregularities in the election including an official complaint by one student whose name was crossed off the electoral ist before he had voted.

Disagreements between Sharma and the other members of the GSA executive have been going on since the eleciton was called in March. At the time, Sharma complained the elections were held one month late with no extenuating circumstances to warrant this. Sharma told the *Soltice* the elections were needlessly held at a time when most graduate students were not at the university.

Oscar Peterson, "the world's greatest jazz pianist and one of the great virtuosos in jazz", received an honourary degree from Concordia on June 5 at the Faculty of Fine Arts convocation. Students were treated to some of his talent.

Concordia obtains old Victoria school

By MAUREEN STERN

Concordia University has rented the Victoria School at 1802 de Maisonneuve Blvd., from the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal (PSBGM) and all that remains to finalize the deal is the signing of a lease.

"We are in the process of negotiating a lease. That's why it's been quiet until now," said J.P. Petolas, Assistant Vice-Rector, Physical Resources.

The school, closed by the PSBGM in mid-February due to declining enrolment, will be university space by the end of the summer. It will then re-open its doors to Concordia students for the 1979-80 academic year after a few minor renovations and a clean up.

"Our interest is to use the main part of the school for continuing education classes," said Petolas, adding that a schedule still has to be organized.

Roland Beaudoin, physical planning director for Concordia University, said that some sections of the school would be used for the performing arts. Asked if any other school acquisitions could be expected, he said he is "always keeping his eyes open for bargains."

"The school has got to be close to the campus," he continued. "We were offered some others on St. Antoine St...The Montreal High School was also available but it was right on the doorstep of McGill."

After the PSBGM agreed to rent the school to Concordia University final authorization was obtained without delay from the Ministry of Education.

The nineteenth-century school features 17 classrooms, a gymnasium, a small cafeteria and an auditorium. The much-needed gymnasium will be used primarily for intramural events. This will finally help ease some of the facility problems encountered by the Concordia Athletics Department who have for the past few years been limited to the use of Birks and Budge Hall at the YMCA on Drummond St.

Inquiry urges university autonomy

by PEGGY BERKOWITZ

A two-year-old government inquiry into the province's universities has recommended that UQUAM, the Montreal campus of the Université du Québec, should sever all ties with its parent institution.

This was perhaps the most startling finding of the 17-member Commission d'étude sur les universités (CEU), which released their 1200-page report last week in the Quebec National Assembly.

The commission, headed by Pierre Angers, the Rector's Assistant at the Université du Québec à Trois Rivières, made its findings public in four separate reports which did not agree on all points.

The overall tone of the commission stressed the intellectual function of the University, and recommended more autonomy for the universities on several levels.

The report recommends the creation of a new cabinet post, the Minister of Universities, and a university law to define that institution's roles and responsibilities.

The report states it is vital universities plan for Quebec's needs, noting how the student population has changed in the past fifty years. Commissioners travelled to Europe and the United States to compare Quebec's institutions with foreign universities. They also held public hearings in the province to help in the compiling of their report.

One of the four committees, on the training of teachers, included Concordia Program Director Dr. Mona Farrell, from the Department of Education.

The report dealt in depth with financing, and at least two of the committees chided the government for cutbacks saying "it is politically incoherent" to cut budgets while Quebec universities are still in the stages of growth.

They also opposed free tuition, saying it would help the rich more than the poor, and prefer substantial aid for underprivileged groups of people.

Cost-sharing (of alumni and other private donations) and service-sharing, (of libraries and printing services) was recommended to alleviate inequalities between the richer and poorer institutions.

The committee on relations between the university and society chose to focus "almost entirely on the accessibility to university education, the labour market for degree-holders, and more generally on university services." (*Le Devoir*, June 8/79) They dealt only briefly with the controversial question of the university's day-to-day responsibility to the community.

More than one committee drew attention to the ever-growing bureaucracies in the universities, and recommend much more stream-lined administrations, both within the schools and the Ministry of Education.

CEU recommendations

In four articles, *Le Devoir* (June 8/79) laid out the salient observations of each of the four committees of the Angers Commission on university education, whose findings were presented to the Quebec Legislature last week in a four volume, 1,200 page report. Some of the major points, as described in *Le Devoir*, are listed below.

Coordinating Committee headed by CEU Chairman Pierre Angers
"The university is above all an intellectual enterprise."

- universities should criticize government tendencies of intervention and bureaucratization
- recommends decentralization within each university to give more autonomy to the department and research groups
- opposes cutbacks in government spending at this time
- notes that 50 per cent of students are part-time but the university

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Concordia Happenings

By ABREY MEYERS

• Some brief notices to brighten your day. **You have until June 14 to preregister** for the 1979-80 season. Preregistration will take place, as usual, in the 7th floor cafeteria, on 21 August. General registration takes place two days later. Classes begin September 6.

• **Three evenings of contemporary music and dance** will be presented by Concordia's Division of Performing Arts June 13, 14 and 15 at 8:30 p.m. Clarinetist Sherman Friedland, Dancer Elizabeth Langley and Percussionist Jan Williams are on the bill. $1 for students and senior citizens at the door. 482-0320, ext. 611.

• **English-speaking families** are urgently required to provide room and board for French-Canadian students studying English at Concordia during the following six-week period: July 16-August 24. Call Maria Girio or Anne Lynch at the Centre for Continuing Education, 879-8436 or 879-4507.

• **Bursary forms** will be available from the Dean of Students' Office H-405, sometime later this month. Look for the announcement in the *Solstice*. Apply, and Good Luck.

• Entries to the **Simone de Beauvoir Institute's Logo Contest** last semester will be on display in the lounge at 2170 Bishop Street. The winning entry will be chosen by ballot at the General Assembly on June 20. Entries will remain posted until June 27.

• **A Classic's Union Solidarity Evening** will be held at La Salle de l'Union Française, 429 Viger Street, across from the Viger Campus of Dawson College. Tickets are available at the door, $3, and there will be dancing as well as speeches.

• **Reggie's Pub, 7th floor:** Thursday nights are disco nights in the pub, and Friday nights feature Latin-American music.

• The facilities of the **Loyola Campus Centre** are open to all students during the summer session. Games Room offers pool, pinball, table games and ping pong Monday-Friday from noon—6 p.m., Cafeteria Monday-Friday 8 a.m.—7 p.m., Main Lounge from 9 a.m.—8 p.m., and Centre Pub Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 3 p.m., Wednesday from 11:30.

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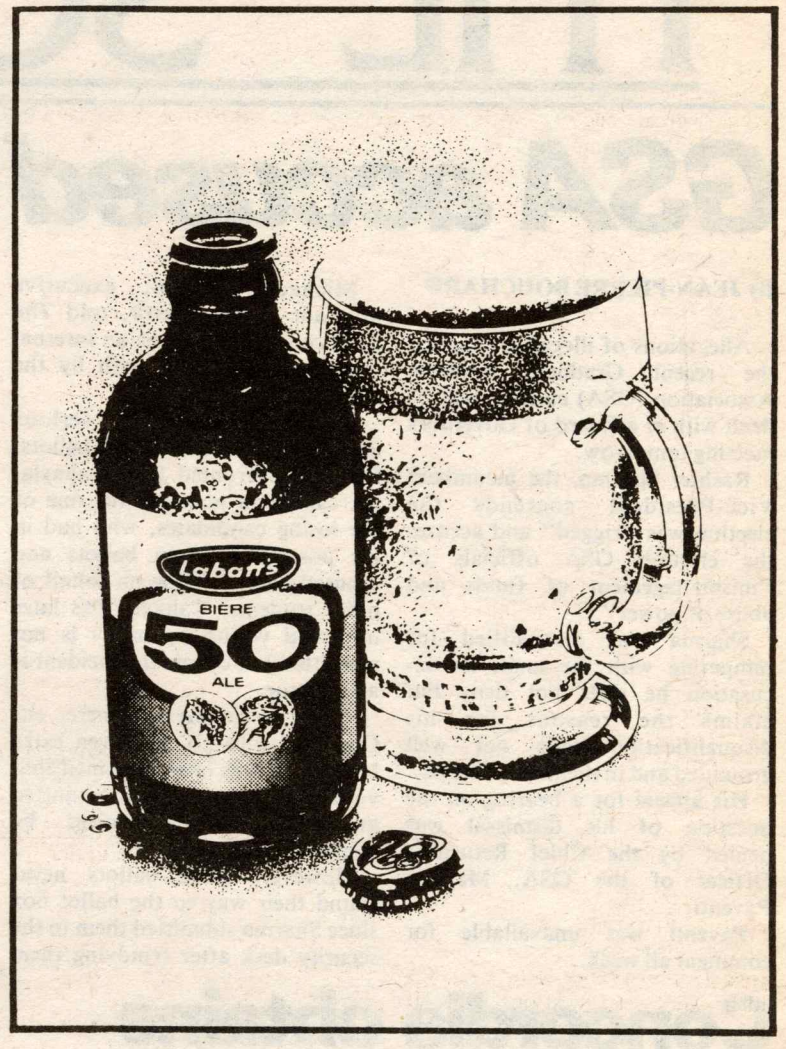
Deadline Wednesday June 20th 79 Noon.

* Concordia Orientation Program



Saga Saga Saga

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DISCO NIGHT
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Saga

Seneca demonstration

Television comes to school

By PEGGY BERKOWITZ

In the Toronto suburb of Willowdale, a college has been having great success with their televised teaching program, in operation since 1976.

Miss Toni Silberman, director of the Learning Centre of Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, gave a lecture-demonstration on June 1 to interested members of the Concordia community. Although only about twenty people showed up, the audience included such influential people as Dean of Commerce Pierre Simon and Vice Rector Academic, Reverend Breen.

Seneca Tele College, which offers courses on cable television at various times of the week, supplemented by textbooks, study guides, orientation sessions and a university "Hot-line", could have implications for Concordia. Like this university, Seneca serves a wide range of students, many of whom are "part-timers" or "back-to schoolers."

Silberman said that the televised teaching method came into effect because of declining enrolment, and because rigid class times conflicted with people's work.

She also said Seneca has a president who tends to jump at new ideas, and ask questions later. In this instance, it seems to have worked to their advantage. The enrolment figure was 600 in the first year of the program and now, three years later, there are 7000 students in the televised program.

The course, which are shown several times a week on cable television, have an obvious appeal for people who are housebound—for example, mothers with small children—and for people with inconsistent working hours, said Silberman.

According to the university calendar, 12 of the 20 courses offered by Seneca's Tele College (also called the Learning Centre) are in Business Studies.

Silberman showed a demonstration videotape of excerpts from several of the business courses. Scenes of Yorkville (a Toronto shopping mall) and people selling products contrasted with snappy interviews of various members of the Toronto business community. The interviews, highlighting keyphrases and concepts were all conducted by the faculty member who has designed all the courses for Seneca Tele College.

In the informal discussion following the tape, Dean of Commerce Pierre Simon was amazed to hear that each course costs only $25,000 to $30,000 to produce. Simon said he produced a similar course when he taught at the University of Quebec at Montreal and it cost close to $85,000.

However, Seneca College seems to be working in an ideal situation where the "star" faculty members demanded no royalties and other people working on the production waived their rights to the College for one dollar. The cost of each course for the student is $55.

Bernard Queenan, director of Concordia's Audio-visual Department, was enthusiastic about the Seneca approach.

"Why should books be sacred, if TV or film can do the job more successfully in certain cases?" he said.

Queenan believes that biology, history, medicine and language teaching could make good use of the audio-visual approach. He mentioned that Dr. Gilbert Taggart of Concordia's French Department has already designed an audio-visual version of French 201 "that could go on channel 9 tomorrow."

Gary Boyd, assistant director of research and development of the Audio-visual Department, said the problem at Concordia is skepticism on the part of the faculty to change their traditional approach, and pointed to the low turnout (20 people, although the demonstration had been well-publicized among the faculty.)

"The important question facing higher education right now, said Boyd, "is how does a university reach out to people in the region, in a way helpful to them, and make the education legitimate and hence more fundable by government?"

Boyd added the loss of interaction with professors and other students is the greatest drawback for people doing this kind of learning.

Toni Silberman, director of the Learning Centre of Seneca College, demonstrates their televised approach to university colleges.

Magna cum lauder than summa

By MAUREEN STERN

When is a Magna Cum Laude graduate more outstanding than a Summa Cum Laude?

When Concordia University is awarding medals for highest achievement.

The three achievement levels—Summa Cum Laude, Magna Cum Laude and Cum Laude—have a numeric value of 90-100, 80-90, 70-80, respectively.

If this is so, then how could the Birks Medal, awarded annually to the highest-ranking student in Arts and Sciences be presented to Margaret Abracen, Bachelor of Arts, Magna Cum Laude?

Ken Adams, Concordia University Registrar said that this was a result of trying to incorporate three different grading systems—the old Sir George with its letter value, the old Loyola with its numeric value and the new Concordia with its 10-grade system, all brought about because of the merger.

An A grade at Sir George, for example, would have had a highest value of 85, whereas Loyola's system, 90s could have been obtained. If no alternate system had been devised, the prizewinners would have been on Loyola's side, said Adams.

On the achievement level, therefore, an A and an A- were given the highest numeric value of 95. This was the reason for the high number of Summa Cum Laudes, added Adams, (many more than the usual two percent.) But on a prize-winning level, an A would receive an 87 and an A-, 82. So, the end result is that a Magna Cum Laude could and did conceivably have higher grades than a Summa Cum Laude.

notes on higher education

American U

By ALAN MORANTZ

Choosing the higher education route these days is proving to be an increasingly costly venture. Students attending private four-year colleges are facing a 10.6 per cent increase in fees, with an 8.5 per cent increase for students attending public four-year colleges.

These are the sobering statistics recently presented by the College Entrance Examination Board, based on 2,930 colleges and universities across the United States.

The College Board estimates that for the first time in the United States the total cost for a year's education at the most prestigious universities will surpass $9,000 next fall. Average expenses for residential students at private four-year colleges will be $5,526. The estimated costs for public four-year colleges will be $3,258.

The rise in costs of higher education is part of the inflationary trend which has affected almost all services in the economy. Since 1965, for example, college costs have risen 112 per cent at public universities and 142 per cent at private institutions.

"All institutions are being squeezed by rapid cost increases on one hand and depressed revenue on the other," Thomas O'Brien, financial vice-president at Harvard University told an American magazine. "As a result, student tuition, the only discretionary item left in the budget, has had to provide an increasingly larger component of the revenue."

Here is sample of total costs (tuition and room and board) at some private universities for September:

Bennington College	$9,270
Sarah Lawrence	$9,090
Brown	$8,915
Princeton	$8,760
Mass. Institute of Tech.	$8,760
Stanford	$8,749
Yale	$8,140
Harvard	$8,140

and at some public universites:

Temple	$1,610
University of Pittsburgh	$1,510
University of Vermont	$1,500
University of Michigan	$1,150

Colleges and universities are still growing, but their enrolment will peak in 1983 at about 14 million and then begin dropping off. Most universities have already embarked on active recruitment drives offering gimmicks such as tuition rebates for students who recruit other freshmen, and have hired marketing consultants to help clarify and project a desired image.

But what is of greater concern to prospective students is how college bills are going to be paid. An increasing number of students are turning to financial aid, which, according to some estimates, will exceed $12.3 billion for the upcoming year.

The two main sources of financial aid are the guaranteed student loans and the national direct student loans. Guaranteed student loans are made by private lenders—banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and pension funds—and, the Federal Government pays the interest while the student assumes liability in case of default.

An undergraduate can borrow up to $2,500 a year to a maximum of $7,500, and a graduate may borrow up to $5,000 a year to a maximum of $15,000. These loans carry a bargain interest rate of 7 per cent. The lender is paid additional interest, ranging from 4 to 5 percentage points, by the Federal Government. Repayment starts nine months after the student graduates or leaves school with up to 10 years to pay. In the past, these loans went only to students whose families made less than $25,000. But in deference to middle-income earners, Congress last year opened the program to everyone, regardless of income. So the wealthy can now keep their money in Treasury bonds or other high-interest investments and borrow for college at low-rates subsidized by taxpayers.

Under the National Direct Student Loan Program, students borrow directly from their schools, which put up 10 per cent of the money while the U.S. puts up the rest. The interest rate is 3 per cent and the repayment must be started within nine months after the student leaves school. This program, however, is poorly administered, with a default rate of 17.6 per cent, compared with 10.2 per cent for guaranteed student loans. The great number of defaults has forced universities, banks and the Federal Government to toughen their approach to repayment. The Government has hired more collectors, including private collecting agencies, and a Federal law prohibits bankruptcy proceedings by a student within five years of graduation. Previously, many students who were in default declared bankruptcy soon after leaving school in order to avoid repayment of their loans.

editorial

This week we have had a clear example of two visions of education. On the one hand, La Commission d'étude sur les universités, after two years of observation and inquiry, has clearly opted for a traditional role of Quebec universities. If there were points of difference between the four separate study groups of the Commission, they were soundly united on this: that the primary function of a university is the fostering of intellectual life, grounded in study, research, and interaction between the students and faculty.

Many of the recommendations pointed towards more autonomy for the professors, research groups and university administrations. The commissioners deplored the growing tendencies to bigger bureaucracies and more red tape, pointing out the real job of universities is to teach.

As for the university's role towards the community, they felt that this can best be accomplished by making higher education accessible to more people, rather than encouraging the schools to become actively involved in community affairs.

Another approach to higher education could be witnessed at Concordia this week in a lecture-demonstration of a "tele college." This televised approach to learning is underway at Seneca College in Willowdale, Ontario. Seneca is not the first school to look seriously at the benefits of cable TV as a way of teaching, but it must be one of the few where a student can follow a complete diploma program of televised courses.

The supporters of audio-visual university courses say they are more in touch with the realities of the student market of the '70s, where people are often not available at specific class times. In the long run, they would also be a big cost-saver for universities by cutting down on the number of professors required.

But is televised learning really the business of a university? Even a staff members at Concordia who is enthusiastic about audio-visual mainstream programs admits that the greatest drawback is the loss of interaction among students.

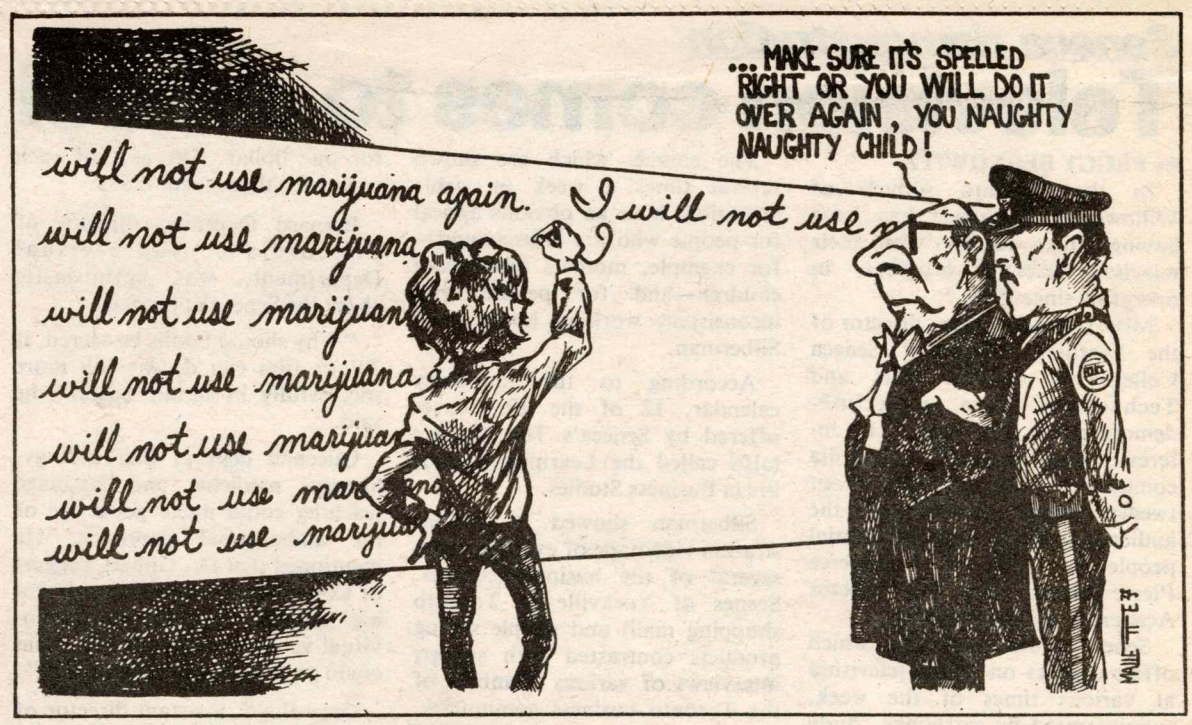
The danger with the televised approach is that it might begin to look all too perfect—no set hours for students and faculty, and so inexpensive (with cable companies more than happy to oblige.)

Yet we must ask, is a degree earned by television really worth a degree earned in a classroom, and could a good program ever be as dynamic as an excellent professor? It seems likely that the value of college degrees would continue to drop, and the big loser would be the student.

We feel the Angers Commmission was correct in reaffirming the traditional approach to "an intellectual life" in Quebec universities. And because this inquiry was considered an important one—it was two years in the making—the Quebec government will probably listen very carefully to what it has to say.

The Solstice

If you have anthing you want to sell, buy, beg, borrow or steal, you're welcome to do so in the **Solstice** classifieds, starting next week. Letters to the editor are also welcome. Drop by room 649 in the Hall Building.


... MAKE SURE IT'S SPELLED RIGHT OR YOU WILL DO IT OVER AGAIN, YOU NAUGHTY NAUGHTY CHILD!
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Student ousted in college's recent drug clampdown

By SONIA SELLAN and PEGGY BERKOWITZ

A lot of attention was given to George Brown College in Toronto recently for allowing its students to smoke hashish and marijuana in a student lounge of the Casa Loma Campus.

The story was picked by Canadian Press and run in many of the major dailies across the country, with at least one of them condemning the administration in an editorial comment.

As a result, the college administration stood up and "reminded" its students about drug laws. The clampdown caused one student to be suspended for smoking in the halls, there were questions about the police's proper role in the affair, and ultimately smoking in the lounge was forbidden.

The real question is, is it fair to single out this one college? We think it's ludicrous. There can't be a school in the country without a sanctum where you can go for a toke. The president of the college, Douglas Light, told the *Solstice* that he certainly feels they've been victimized.

John Stephens, administrative vice-president of the college, maintains they formerly had a policy of "quiet management": in other words, smoke, but remain in the lounge.

So what's the big scoop? All we have here is one administrator who refuses to be hypocritical, and the public is supposed to react with shock and outrage.

When contacted by the *Solstice*, President Light commented, "I hope it's an absolutely dead issue."

He's right. May it rest in peace.

Grad '79 Just unforgettable

By SUSAN GOLDFARB

They say that your convocation is an event you'll not soon forget.

Well, it was and I won't!

After three years at Sir George (excuse me—Concordia) and being very active at The Georgian, CRSG and the DSA (actually, I've only attended DSA parties) I thought I'd seen everything: the lines to pick up your appointment card for registration; the lines for registration; the lines to watch people in line for registration; dead air on CRSG (especially during my show); the wrong dates on The Georgian; the dead man's outline outside the Hall Building; the stolen police car for the scavenger hunt; broken escalators; even working escalators.

But when my three years of endless studying and suffering for my B.A. culminated as it did last Sunday, it made me wonder why I didn't go to McGill.

With the ominous black clouds lurking overhead, the organizers decided to play a game of chance with the weather and continued to make preparations for the 2:00 p.m. outdoor ceremony.

Their decision looked like a stroke of genius until 1:59. Then God spit in their eyes. He spit in everyone's eyes.

When the heavens opened up and the showers spilt on the gathering, the mass of stampeding cattle was redirected across Sherbrooke Street and into the arena.

By this time, it mattered not that we had spent close to one hour primping upstairs in the tiny Guadagni Lounge for the ceremony. In a gracious display of humanity, everyone seemed willing to help everybody else.

But in the mad scurry across the street (and in high-heeled shoes no less) it was every person for himself.

By 2:45, those graduates who still had some convocation spirit left in them were shuffled into the gym and rearranged alphabetically. I, number 315 (that's what my yellow card said), trudged boldly along.

At that point, with the electricity of the ceremony almost upon us, no one even thought about our one-hour vigil outside in the awful humidity, praying for a glass of water. Our prayers were answered—in bucketloads.

As we filed into the sweltering arena (I wish they would've have left the ice in!) I looked for my relatives in the sea of faces. The best description of the crowd I can offer is of sardines in a sardine can. Make that very wet sardines.

By the time the F's and G's made their way to the seats, the semblance of organization was gone. People were sitting wherever they happened to fall. One frantic person on the platform kept yelling for people to get up and move. But no one budged.

And then the speeches started. Forgive me for not reporting who said what, but it was nearly 4 o'clock and I took my afternoon nap.

And next was the moment we had all braved the elements of nature for—we were going to get our hard-earned pieces of paper. But hold on! Because we were no longer in alpha-numeric order, we weren't going to be presented with our degrees.

Well, why did I go there in the first place?

Why the hell did I stand outside and fight two of nature's strongest weapons, heat and rain?

I wanted my degree!

But I didn't get it.

Instead, they decided to read everybody's name out loud and when they did, have the person rise? Well, don't ask me what happened after they called out number 315 because about that time I took my courtesy bow, and left, velvet cape and all.

Before I inched my way out of the sweat box, I overheard one very irate and soggy parent sum up the proceedings by declaring "the whole affair looked like it had been organized by the government."

I kept thinking on the long drive home that we were the last graduating class of the 1970's. And that certainly must mean something, but right now, I just want to get out of my Batman cape and sticky clothes.

Oh yes, this Concordia grad will never, ever forget her convocation. How could I? I'm still sneezing from the dreadful cold I caught somewhere between the Quadrangle and the Ice Palace.

Adieu Concordia. It has been fun.

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and
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The Solstice is published every Wednesday from June 13 to July 25 during 1979 by the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA). Content is independent of CUSA. Submissions are welcome and become the property of **The Solstice**, which reserves the right to edit or reject any submission.
Editorial policy is set by **The Solstice**. Typesetting is by SST Typesetting.

THE SOLSTICE

Concordia University
Wednesday, June 13, 1979
Volume II, Number II

Class of '37 remembered

By KEVIN PROKOSH

It was a simple ceremony as nine members of the first graduating class of Sir George Williams College rose to receive their degrees.

In a tiny hall in the YMCA, 24-year-old Norman Manson, gowned and hooded, was given his Bachelor of Arts degree and "trembling like a leaf" signed the register.

He graduated in 1937 but he still hasn't left Sir George.

What started as a one-year visit to finish his degree has turned into a 43-year career with the institution known through the years as Sir George Williams College, Sir George Williams University and currently Concordia University (after a merger with Loyola College).

As thousands received their degrees from Concordia during the last few weeks Manson recalls the day of his graduation. The eight men and one woman and their families and friends were entertained by a piano. No refreshments were provided.

From that day 42 years ago, until last month when the university honored him for his years of devoted service with a retirement party at the Mount Stephen Club on Drummond St., Manson became an institution within an institution.

"It's hard to believe that more that 40 years have gone by," said the youthful looking 65-year-old. "I don't feel very much different from the day I started—healthwise or outlook-wise. I still feel young in spirit."

The Montreal-born Manson lived in Ottawa when his father was transferred back to Montreal in 1936. After two years of college education at St. Pat's College in Ottawa he needed only one more year to get his degree.

He visited Loyola College and McGill University and both said he would have to do at least two years at their institution to get a degree. After noticing a newspaper ad for Sir George Williams College he enrolled.

Part of the graduating "guinea pig" class of '37 at a get-together in 1977. From left to right; D.B. Clarke, Lynn Richardson, Clinton Davis, Norman Manson, Joseph Robinson, Alan Finlayson.

Manson paid his approximately $150 tuition and became a member of the "guinea pigs"—aptly named named for the experimental nature of their program.

"Every time the YMCA (the college was closely associated with the YMCA) dreamed up a new course or had a new course suggested to them they had to find someone to try it out on and we were them," said Manson, who wears his 43 years in the University better than some students do one.

He had come from a catholic college in Ottawa run by priests with a rigid program for their students. Manson felt hemmed in by the set schedule but had a "whale of a time" in the free atmosphere of Sir George.

In 1936-37 Manson took part in the activities of the debating society and the dramatic productions put on mainly with the help of a classmate D.B. (Doug) Clarke for which the Sir George theatre in named.

As a new student to the college he had to undergo the "hazing program". This was the older students way of "inculcating in the freshman a significant appreciation of his lack of worthiness."

The "program" involved forcing younger and new students to carry name tags and matches so to be ready to light the cigarettes of seniors. They were given a list of questions that freshmen had to learn and answer correctly when a senior asked.

Failing to answer a question correctly meant being taken off to some room to be "suitably initiated." Initiation could mean having iodine or some other concoction painted all over a victim's face or arms.

The program continued for a few more years until a student had a stroke after one such painting.

Shortly after graduating the 11 graduates (2 students graduated in Dec. 1936) met to lay the groundwork for an alumni association. And in 1938 along with the second graduating class formed the Association of the Alumni.

During this period in its history Sir George was better known for its business school and high school than its college.

"This bugged a number of the graduates of Sir George who after telling employers where they graduated from were told, 'Oh, we don't want a typist.' "

After taking a test in hopes of joining the civil service he received a letter from Ken Norris, the principal of Sir George extending an invitation to join the staff as a teacher in the business school.

To become better acquainted with the business school courses he enrolled in the secretarial courses. So along with these courses he taught part-time and worked in the bookstore at night, in his first year.

By 1940 he was teaching full-time in the business school at a salary of $200 a month. Manson remembers "we didn't feel ourselves paid as well as teachers in regular high schools."

During the war years immigrants flowed into Canada to escape the war in Europe. There was a need for a course these people could take to upgrade their English. Manson was given the responsibility of shaping this course and becoming its first teacher (the course English 100 is still offered by the university).

For the next 15 years he taught in the business school and the English course at night.

In the early 1950's he introduced a retailing course which he taught for six years and over the next 15 years served the business school as a placement officer and as a liaison between the students and the administration as well as continuing his teaching.

In 1967 he became the director of the business school but by 1974 he "realized this wasn't what I enjoyed doing. I wasn't happy with the straight administration job."

At the time the university was expanding its liaison department and Manson worked there and returned to part-time teaching.

It was only at the end of last month that his liaison job came to an end with his surprise party where he was presented with a watch and luggage.

Over the 43 years the highlight of his career has been his relationship with his students.

"I always had a good thing going with my students," he says.

He's received many gifts from his classes and he still has the briefcase one class gave him in 1938.

After 43 years you'd think Manson might want to stay away from the university but when September rolls around he'll be back in front of a class four mornings a week to do what he likes doing best.

Norman Manson at the 40th anniversary of the first graduating class of Sir George.

Classic opens doors

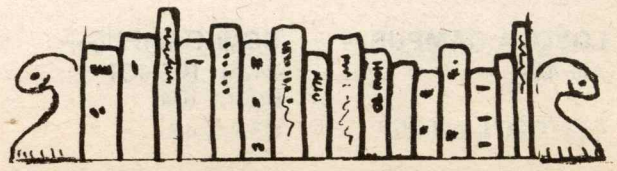
By PEGGY BERKOWITZ

Classic Bookshop employees, who returned to work on May 30 after striking for six months, will see their contract set by a government arbitration board.

The three-person board, made up of government arbitrator André Rousseau, union advisor Fernand Matteau, and a lawyer representing Classic, Paul-Emile Dion, met with union and company representatives last Wednesday to begin hearing.

Another meeting is scheduled for June 21, but since the arbitrator is going on vacation June 26 and will not be back until August, the president of the Union of Classic Bookshop Employees, François Côté thinks "it is very unlikely" that a contract will be signed before the end of the summer.

As of last week, 23 of 45 available employees had been called back to work at the eight of Classic's 17 outlets which have reopened since the strike. There were 80 full and part-time employees when they went on strike on November 23, but many of them have since found other jobs.



Alcoholism in women increasing

By SONIA SELLAN

Dorreen S. is a lawyer in her mid-forties. She holds a partnership with a prestigious law firm and is often required to entertain and take part in business lunches with clients. In the past while however, those lunches have lasted longer, the drinks have become more numerous and Dorreen is having a difficult time getting through her afternoon appointments.

Barbara R. is a woman in her mid-thirties. Every morning, after seeing her husband and children off, she walks over to the family room, sits herself in front of the television and proceeds to gulp down several drinks. By the time her family arrives home at 4:30 p.m. she has sobered up, but her husband is getting increasingly suspicious and worried about her constant "migraines".

Dorreen and Barbara, though their lives seem to be at complete extremes, have one thing in common. They are alcoholics. Because they are women, their drinking life is most secretive since they have tried harder to hide it than their male counterparts.

The facts speak for themselves. One study shows 9 out of 10 men leave their alcoholic wives, while only 1 out of 10 women will do the same.

The reason for this, according to most sources, is that there is more of a moral stigma attached to a woman drinking than a man. As Jackie Manthorne of the Women's Information Referral Centre puts it, "For a good mother, it is a much greater fall from the pedestal."

This, according to Donna Cohen, Psychiatric Social Worker at the Montreal General Hospital, is also the reason women tend to drink alone. This "closet alcoholism" sometimes goes undetected for long periods of time, even by the alcoholic's own family.

"The woman who drinks at home is usually bored, fed up, and that is the reason why when, and if she enters therapy it is very important for her to find a substitute for the alcohol, in order to prevent boredom, such as perhaps starting to work outside the home," Cohen said.

Jean-Guy Poirier, social worker at Beaver House Rehabilitation Centre feels the social stigma attached to a drinking woman is decreasing.

There is another "type" of alcoholic woman, he said—the career woman. The environment in which she is working often drives her to drink for different reasons which are often stress-related. Because she has the opportunity to go out "with the boys", she is often introduced to a regular drinking pattern. Very often, he said, she seeks help because it is affecting her work and her employer pushes her to do so.

Another big factor for women who drink is depression. In the book "The Personality of the Alcoholic", Howard T. Blaine writes, "Women use alcohol like a medicine to narcotize thinking and feeling in times of pain and distress."

One expert found twice as many women as men attributed their alcoholism to a specific incident such as the death of someone near, divorce, constant depression, and said a lot of women are moderate consumers of alcohol until an incident triggers uncontrolled drinking.

According to Edith Gomberg, a social worker and an expert in the field of alcoholic studies, another factor in alcoholism in women seems to be the biological phenomena, such as infertility, high incidence of miscarriage and menopause. One sociologist said, "Women are more tied to their biological selves...the link between these biological events and excessive uncontrolled drinking is often clear cut."

Though women are more attuned to their bodies, Blaine said the alcoholic woman often develops sexual problems and inhibitions. He says the drinking woman is often frigid and finds sexual relations unpleasant.

According to most experts, the woman who drinks seems not to be restricted to any particular age group, but Cohen said many women enter rehabilitation in middle age. Because this is the point in life where her children leave home and her husband is at the height of his career, the woman may feel left behind, feeling she has no purpose, Cohen said.

Poirier said he is more apt to see lower income women entering Beaver House, where he works. He explains this saying, "Wealthier women are more protected; they won't come for rehabilitation here but go to private clinics."

Experts agree alcoholic dependency is not an illness restricted to any one social class. Alcohol is easily obtained and accessible to anyone.

Alcoholics Anonymous offers a program to both men and women and though the atmosphere is warm and sensitive and the association well-organized, it is still male-dominated.

Cohen, who is now involved in the Alcoholic's Rehabilitation program at the Montreal General Hospital is eager to start a program directed toward women only.

"There are not enough places where a woman can go and seek help, so many women drop out, perhaps because the men tend to dominate the group and intimidate the women," she said, "A woman, for example, is not apt to discuss her menstrual problems in a mixed group."

To make matters worse, women are not always encouraged to seek the help they need. According to one psychologist, a man will sometimes try to stop the treatment a woman is receiving for her alcoholism in order to keep her dependent on him.

Jan, a suburban homemaker, is one woman who's been there.

"There were times when Eric would want me to celebrate my x number of days of sobriety by going out for drinks." she said.

At first, she thought it was simply a matter of him not understanding the nature of her illness and the importance of her staying off alcohol altogether, but it soon became evident he did not want her to get well.

"It was a tremendous power trip for him, he needed to be needed and he thought the only way for him to have this was to keep me drinking and helpless," she said.

"You see, when I drank, he was also able to feel like the good guy, the one who took care of the kids while I got over my hangovers, the one who put up with all my alcoholic stupors, in other words, the sane one. I, on the other hand," she said, "was the crazy one. I couldn't take care of myself and I certainly could never think of myself as his equal."

Luckily, Jan, with the help of a psychiatrist friend, was able to recognize the problem before it got completely out of hand and sought help.

students back from Guatemala

CIDA's function challenged

By GARY LIBBEN

Canadian foreign aid increases rather than decreases the gap between rich and poor. These are the convictions of Concordia Professor Julio Tresierra, who, with ten of his students, recently returned from a month-long visit to Guatemala.

The fact-finding mission followed almost a year of preparation during which the students familiarized themselves with Guatemalan history, culture, and economics against the general background of Third World phenomena.

Long before the actual trip, the students were out on the streets of Montreal, visiting organizaitons and industries that deal with Guatemala. "The student must climb down from the university's ivory tower if he wants to see something," said Tresierra. While this kind of program was a unique breakthrough for Concordia, it is very much in accordance with Guatemala's system of university education.

"In Guatemala, the University is an integral part of the community. Here in Canada we have the strange idea that the best way to prepare ourselves for life in society, is to sever all ties with it for five years or so," said Tresierra.

Not only the program but the group itself was unique, said Tresierra. "We were multi-cultural, multi-disciplinary, and multi-lingual. The complement of backgrounds was wonderful, from Communication Studies to Community Nursing."

As leader of the preparatory seminars and the field trip, Tresierra was well qualified. Born in Peru, he lived in Guatemala from 1974-76, working very closely with Canadian and other development agencies. Shorty before the trip, he returned once again to the country to lay out the groundwork for the group.

"In one very active month, I think we got a good comprehensive view of the many facets of aid," said Tresierra.

Of all the western nations, Canada allocates the largest portion of its Gross National Product to development aid. The question which the team of students posed was as simple as it was difficult to answer: Is it doing any good?

The focus of their attention was the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Through it, Canadians fund projects in cooperation with the Guatemalan Government and non-governmentalorganizations.

According to Tresierra, inherent in the structure of CIDA's operation in Guatamala are the roots of its impotence.

"The Canadians are alienated automatically from the people whom they are supposed to be helping. Their standard of living, even when compared to that of an urban Guatemalan, is ridiculously high."

The most important problem, the group agreed, is the CIDA's support of the Guatemalan Government and its puppet organizaitons.

There are non-governmental organizations through which money and expertise can be transferred. According to Tresierra, not all are good. The group saw evidence of large sums of money being squandered by such organizations, but they are convinced that bypassing Government is the right approach.

"The field experience itself was a shock. I think now they really have an appreciation of how serious the whole matter of foreign aid is. It is one thing to read about it, to hear about it, even to see films about it, but to be there, well it was just a shock. Of course," said Tresierra, "I had intended to shock them. It is necessary that we all be shocked. The Third World is just next door, I think the oil crisis has shown us that. International relations are no longer only relations between governments, they are relations between people, for the same factors affect us all."

In the next months, the group will begin processing the huge amount of data they have collected. In the fall this will be presented to their fellow students and Ottawa.

Tresiera said he hopes to make Canadians aware of what their government is doing in South America.

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Pick of the Flicks

Utamaro's odyssey lacks style

By RUSSELL MELVILLE

As admission prices to first-run movies continually skyrocket, Montreal's repertory cinemas consistently offer moviegoers a treasure trove of recent, vintage and classic movies—with the occasional 'turkey' thrown in for good measure. Economy prices enable the budget-minded film fan to revel in the joys of an old favorite or a well-worn classic, as well as catching up on that recent hit which just didn't seem worth laying down $3.75 or even $5.00 for in the first-run houses.

In an effort to separate the wheat from the chaff, "Pick of the Flicks" offers one reviewer's suggestions and rejections from the upcoming grab bag of cinematic delights and spoils. But before doing so, a few words on the inaugural offering of Montreal's latest repertory/first run movie house, the re-opened Cinema Place Victoria.

UTAMARO'S WORLD

In a dark, dusty attic, a shadowy figure stares through a peep-hole in the floor of a brothel in order to observe the gyrating motions of a man and woman enjoying the pleasures of the flesh. Is it carnal voyeurism, or the well-meaning observations of a dedicated artist?

In 18th-century Japan, Utamaro was an influential artist who "pursued beauty and captured it". *Utamaro's World* professes to bring to the screen the aesthetic world of an artist whose quest in life was to create on canvas "the beauty and erotic moods of women". To accomplish this, Utamaro embarks on an odyssey which involves him in a world of brothels, Kabuki theatres and politics. It is a setting and description which could provide a good film, but *Utamaro's World* is not a good film by any stretch of the imagination.

Whether you're looking for art, biography, pornography or just an interesting motion picutre, *Utamaro's World* offers nothing, choosing instead to bore the audience in its tedious succession of images and episodic sub-plots.

The film takes itself far too seriously as it attempts to create an artistic, soft-core blend of beauty and eroticism. What emerges is neither artistic nor erotic, unable to decide whether it wants to go beyond the bounds of soft-core pornography and strive for an artistic depiction of a dedicated artist caught up in the feudalistic world of 18th-century Japan.

The program notes state that Utamaro might be compared to the brush that paints "women in the midst of passionate love-making, men who indulge in aesthetic sensuality, and the joys and sorrows of the era" in which they lived. Masao Nakabori's lush photography strives to transpose the artist's creation from canvas to cinema screen. It is, perhaps, the film's one saving characteristic. But pretty pictures and lavish settings are not enough. The film wanders aimlessly, striving to unite art, pornography and a sketchy sprinkling of history. The result is a boring period piece that further distances itself from North American audiences largely unfamiliar with both the Japanese cinema and the historic setting the film portrays.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Petrified Forest (Seville, 7:30 tonight). Bogart, Leslie Howard and a young Bette Davis. It's one of Bogie's earliest gangster roles as the notorious Duke Mantee holds travellers hostage at a roadside cafe. A "must" for Bogart and Davis fans alike. (The film will also be televised on Sunday evening (10 PM) on channel 57).

Love at 20. (Cinema V, 7:15 Thurs.). In 1959, François Truffaut broke onto international cinema screens with his autobiographical study of a young boy's adolescence. In *The 400 Blows*, Jean-Pierre Léaud created the 12-year-old Antoine Doinel—a role that he and Truffaut would continually return to in the years ahead. Four of the Antoine Doinel films are being shown this month at Cinema V, and this week's entry is *Love at 20* (1961), which revived the adolescent Doinel in a short tale of the awkward lad trying to make the acquaintance of the "love of his life". It's pleasant fare and a foreshadowing of greater things to come, but this Truffaut-directed episode (entitled *Antoine et Colette*) is only one of five romantic stories that make up this otherwise mediocre, episodic film.

QUEBEC TERRORISM IN PERSPECTIVE

Action: the October Crisis (SGWU H-110, Thurs. 7PM). James Cross, Pierre LaPorte, troops in the streets, FLQ, Government in crisis, the War Measures Act. Robin Spry's documentary review of the FLQ Crisis of 1970 is examined through newsreel and television footage that traces the unrest and political strife of an awakening province emerging out of the "Quiet Revolution". It's an absorbing study of a turbulent era in our recent history and well worth reviewing as the referendum debate gets underway.

HITCHCOCK CLASSIC

Rebecca (Cinema V, 7 PM Mon.). Hitchcock's first film after leaving his native England to move to the United States. Joan Fontaine is the tormented, sheltered bride of a brooding Laurence Olivier. A typical "woman's picture" of its era, the film is closer in style to Hitchcock's earlier English classics than his later Hollywood films, but 40 years after its completion, *Rebecca* remains a strong, haunting suspense tale laced with Gothic intrigue and a wry sense of humor.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

Amidst the deluge of television reruns, budget-restricted film fans can revel in Saturday night's telecast of Ernest Lubitsch's *To Be Or Not To Be* (TVO-24 on Cable TV, Sat. 8:30 PM). If you haven't seen Jack Benny tackle Hamlet, don't miss this delightful comedy-drama that combines Shakespeare and World War II in one of the most underrated movies ever made. Carole Lombard co-stars in this marvelous flick embedded with *The Lubitsch Touch*.

A television classic in its own right is due for revival on Friday afternoon (4:30, ch. 5). If you have never seen the "I Love Lucy" episode where Lucy meets Harpo Marx, this is the one to see.

MARRIAGE À LA BERGMAN

Monday evening at 11:20, Radio-Canada brings back the French version of *Scenes From A Marriage*. Not the edited theatrical production, this is the complete 6-part series originally filmed for Swedish Television. A fascinating insight into the breakdown of a marriage relationship, Bergman explores the insecurity of marriage when one partner casts a roving eye. Liv Ullmann and Erland Josephson are superb in their roles as lovers who remain both friends and lovers despite their numerous affairs and second couplings.

Quebec education (cont'd)

structure is still centered around full-time clients
- comments on the "rivalry" between first cycle universities like Concordia and Université de Québec and graduate institutions like McGill and Université de Montréal.

Committee on teacher training headed by Louise Marcil-Lacost
"The training of teachers should be the university's first priority"

- each university should have complete autonomy in the area of teacher training
- there should be a distinction between a teaching diploma and certification to be issued by the Minister of Education.
- more attention should be made to teachers practising without proper qualifications
- underlines the importance of working alongside teachers' unions on the local, regional, and national levels

Organization and financing of universities Committee headed by Edouard Pagé
"Quebec universities need their own minister and law to state precisely their rights and responsibilities"

- recommends increasing grants and bursaries rather than abolishing university fees entirely
- Quebec should take over the distribution of federal funds for university financing, including research grants and cultural and scientific subsidies
- Quebec should make reciprocal arrangements for student exchange with other provinces and countries
- would retain the Council of Universities but dissolve the Government Commission of Higher Education
- deplores current tendencies towards larger bureaucracies and administrative posts within the universities
- recommends that private donations to specific universities be shared among all universities to benefit students more fairly

Committee on the realtions between the university and society headed by Diane Wihelmy
"Free tuition would be a regressive move"

- recommends "substantial aid" for needy students and institutions rather than free tuition
- advises differential fees according to the cost of the program, (e.g., medicine would cost the student more than literature)
- would increase university access to people of areas, milieus, and age groups that are under-represented
- would abolish disctinctions between full and part-time studnts and between different age groups
- would improve coordination between the choice of programs and realities of the job market
- recommends giving community groups money and free choice to choose their own type of resources and aid, rather than implement university programs for these groups.

Sailor's Epiphany

We stood in the rain,
Beneath the upper deck;
Near the men in their coveralls
And the cranes grasping
For one in the holds,
Trying to light our cigarettes
In the wind.

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Loose ends don't tie in "In Laws"

By SHLOMO SCHWARTZBERG

It doesn't look like it will be an original summer for films, what with so many sequels coming out (to **American Graffiti, Rocky,** and **The Poseidon Adventure**) and/or sappy romances (**Players, An Almost Perfect Affair**). So when a new comedy comes out, there is the tendency to hope for a worthwhile one. **The In-Laws**, (opening tomorrow) doesn't fulfill that ideal.

It does sound promising. The film is a caper comedy starring Alan Arkin as a Manhattan dentist, and Peter Falk as his weird brother-in-law who gets him involved with the CIA, the Treasury Department, local gangsters and Latin American revolutionaries. With good acting and writing this type of film can work (**Silver Streak** comes readily to mind). However, **The In-Laws** doesn't quite jell.

To start with, the film is just plain silly. No one expects total credibility (How often do people get into strange situations of this type?) but to work, it should compell us to suspend our disbelief. In **The In-Laws**, everything is so exagerated and unimaginative that the suspense scenes are dull and the comedy ones flat.

In one scene, Arkin and Falk spend ten minutes in an open field being shot at by Latin American revolutionaries without once being hit, though another of their targets was hit on the first shot. The revolutionaries are portrayed as total incompetents, who can't hit the side of a barn. No revolutionary is that dumb and the scene is just put in to wring some cheap racial laughter from the audience. (If the Latin Americans wanted to sue for defamation of character they would have a good case). The same could be said about the depiction of two Japanese pilots who help Falk and Arkin. Their scene is, as well, a direct steal from **Foul Play's** scene with two Japanese tourists in the cab, and about as humourless. The two films, have much in common in that their plots are so muddled and repetitious that one ceases caring about the characters.

The acting is a problem as well. Falk is a good actor when he has good material to work with (as in **The Brink's Job**). Here he just isn't convincing as a lug who keeps throwing in politically hip references to The Bay of Pigs (his idea in the first place, one of the film's few good gags) and Chiang Kai-Check. Arkin fares a bit better as the dentist caught in the middle of the firing, but his character eventually becomes irritating and remains shallow.

Only one of the supporting roles is any good, that of Richard Libertini as a nutty Latin American general who has painted a face on his hand, which he talks to constantly. Nancy Dussault is weak as Arkin's wife, in a role that should be played by someone as flighty as Elaine May. Worse yet, the film makes scant use of talented actress Arlene Golonka as Falk's wife.

The film was badly written by Andrew Bergman who has seen better days as the man who conceived the story for and co-wrote Mel Brooks' uproarious **Blazing Saddles**. As for Arthur Hiller's direction, at best it can be considered as merely competent (as opposed to his witty direction for **Silver Streak**). There is one good twist in the film (involving Falk's character) but it doesn't change the fact that **The In-Laws** is one of those films that work better on paper than on the screen.

Sound of the '60s brought back by the Dire Straights

BY ABREY MYERS
DIRE STRAITS
Communiqué
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Finally. A group that provides an alternative to the past years of mindless disco music has arrived on the rock scene. It's a refreshing throwback to the rock music of the sixties, when the message and the anger was laid out with style.

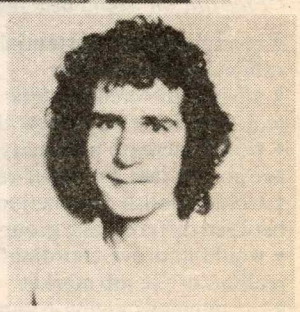
Even though the Dire Straits, composed of lead guitarist-songwriter Mark Knopfler, bassist John Illsley, session-man drummer Pick Withers, and rhythm guitarist-vocalist David Knopfler, have only been playing together for about eighteen months, their album reached number two on the American charts, sold gold or platinum across Europe, and brought their single—"Sultans of Swing"—in the Top Twenty both in America and in the United Kingdom. Their second album promises to do the same, if not more.

The album, boasting a clean production effort from the Compass Point studio in the Bahamas, is a skillful and subtle blend of many musical styles—a bit of reggae, a bit o' boogie, folk, and Rock 'n Roll. A standout from the ambitious New Wave from Great Britain, their literate song lyrics and precision-like guitar playing are standouts on this album.

Mark Knopfler, who writes all of the band's material, has a tongue-in-cheek humour which shows up particularly on Once Upon A Time in the West. The song begins with a Morricone-style theme, and beautifully twists into a reggae beat. The second track, News, is ethereal in tone, and brings out that uncanny resemblance to Bob Dylan's singing style. The album's title track, Communiqué, is a showpiece for the lead guitarist, and features some solid drumming, remniscent of the late Robbie McIntosh of Average White Band.

Lady Writer, Side Two's first track, commences a harder, faster side, and is certain to be the group's next big single. The lyrics become more esoteric, and somewhat mystical, particularly on the last two songs, Single-Handed Sailor and Follw Me Home, which features the sound of rushing waves. Lady Writer throws in a Sultan-of-Swing solo lick just for good measure, but the overall effect of the song, as with the rest of the album, is that the group doesn't squander or show off their playing abilities. What few notes they do use are put to excellent advantage. And, much like Bob Dylan, an innocent-sounding lyric can be given a different meaning with the right tone of voice, as in Angel of Mercy: "Well, there's a Peter Pan Movie/Shepherd's delight/I got the dragon at noon/Yes, I won the fight/Now I want my reward/In heaven tonight/Just like you promised."

It's the closest thing I've heard in a long time to an album that can be played until the grooves are worn out. Scheduled release is for later on this month. If you feel like spending money to buy a record album, wait until this one comes out.



Members of the British rock group Dire Straights counter-clockwise from top left: Mark Knopfler, David Knopfler, Pick Withers and John Illsley.

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